BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1814. [NUMBER 1163.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified by any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, NOV. 17, 1814.

IN conformity with the 16th Clause of the Advertisement of the 31st August 1810, containing the Conditions of a Six per Cent Loan, opened by this Government, Notice is hereby given, that all the Outstanding Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date 1st January 1811, and standing on the General Register of the Debt of this Presidency from No. 16,001 to No. 17,240, will be discharged at the General Treasury at the Presidency on or after the 2d of February next, on which day the Notes in question will cease to bear Interest.

Published by Order of His Excellency The Vice President in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM, *Sec. to Govt.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH DECEMBER 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY AT THE

OLD MARINE GATE,

ON MONDAY the 12th instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, Sundry Old Marine Stores, and Water CASKS, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, Condemned in Survey.

The Articles to be cleared away and paid for immediately, or resold at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.

A List of the particulars may be seen at this Office.

(Signed) G. LUKIN, *Marine Store-Keeper,*

BOMBAY, *Marine Store-Keeper's Office,* 5th December 1814.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN, *Sec. Marine Board.*

જાહેર ખબર

મરીનના ન્યુના દરવાજા આગલ શીા
ખાનેદીને તા. ૧૨ મી આગ્યે મરી
ના એ બપોરે કલાક ૧૧ નાં જાહેર
લીલાંડુ કરીને ચુંબનો મરીનનો શાંમાંન
તથા પાંણીનાં પીપાં જે શરકારનાં શર
ખી કરીને રદ કરાંછે તે વેચાશે *
શાંમાંન તેજ વખતે નાંણાં આપીને ક
દીનો પાછો વેચીને તેહની
નાર પાશેથી ભરી લેશે *
માંનનુ લીશ મરીન ઇશતોર
ખારીશ મધે દેખારશે *
તા. ૫ મી ડીજેંમબર ૧૮૧૪

G. HIGGS.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has just received a Fresh Lot of Arab Horses.

Bombay, 7th December 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of NACQUA MAHOMED LOMBARIA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application hath been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the Goods of NACQUA MAHOMED LOMBARIA of Bombay Mahomedan deceased to be Committed to SHABERA BEEBEE widow of the said deceased; All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Bombay 9th day of December 1814.

MORGAN, PROCTOR.

TO BE SOLD;

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract on the Premises,

On WEDNESDAY next the 14th day of this instant December, AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

subject to such Conditions as shall be then produced.

A VALUABLE Property, situated in Sonapoor, near the Washerman's Tank, consisting of the Oart called CHURNEY VOWLLY, with 52 Cocoanut Trees thereon, together with three desirable Stone and Chunam dwelling Houses, lately erected on the Premises, and let under the following monthly rents, viz.

No. 1 at - - Rupees 50
" 2 at - - " 35
" 3 at - - " 15

And three Wells of fine water, and also thirty two Houses which pay the usual ground rent.

And Abstract of Title may be seen and further particulars had on applying at the Office of Mr. BROWNE, Attorney in the Fort—where private Tenders will be received.

T. W. BROWNE.

વેચાશે

જાહેરમેલે નડીવેચાશેતો જાહેર
લીલાંડુ કરીને તેજ જાગા ઉપર વેચશે *
તા. ૧૪ મી આગ્યે મરીનની ડીજેંમ
બરે પાછલા પોકોરે કલાક ૪ નાં ને વેચ
વાની બોલી તે બખત માલુમ પરશે *
મીલકત એક શુનાપોકોર મધે ધો
બીના તલાવ આગલની તેમધે વારી
એક નાંમે ચંદરનીવાલી તેમધે નાલીએર
નાં ઝાડ પર છે તથા તેની શાયે પથર
નાં તથા ચુનાનાં બાંધેલાં ગોકરો તે જ
ગો ઉપરછે ને તેહનુ લાડુ આશ એક નુ
રૂપજેછે તેહની વીગત *

નમબર ૧ ના રુપીઆ ૫૦
નમબર ૨ ના રુપીઆ ૩૫
નમબર ૩ ના રુપીઆ ૧૫

તથા તે મધે પાંણીના કુવા તરણીછે
તથા બીજાં ગોકરો ૩૨ છે તે ગોકરોનુ
લીએ લાડુ આપેચ *

એ મીલકતનુ બત તથા બીજી ચોક

શ બખર મી બરોન લાએરની કારીશ
મધે પુછાથી માલુમ પરશે તે કારીશ મ
ધે પરપોજલ જેકોઇ આપશેતો લેશે *

HOUSE AND GARDEN,

FOR SALE,

On this Day, the 10th of December,

At half past four o'Clock in the evening.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,

THAT HOUSE, near Byculla,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

JAMES BORTHWICK, ESQ.

And belonging to his Estate,

CONSISTING OF

TWO STORIES, Commodiously divided into eight Apartments, besides Kitchen, Cellars, a Stable with six Stalls, and other out Houses; together with a GARDEN, containing two Wells of water, and Chunam conduits for irigation; a great number of Fruit Trees and a considerable variety of Plants, the whole forming a very desirable residence.

For particulars apply to MR. W. A. MORGAN, Attorney at Law.

Bombay, 7th December 1814.

ગેકર તથા વારી વેચવાને

તા. ૧૦ મી ડીજેંમબરે શાંકોજનાં કા
કા ૪૫ નાં જાકર લીલાંડુ કરીને વેચ
શે ગકર એક બોએખલા ઉપરનુ જે મ
ધે મી બાથવીક રેકેતો કતો તેબે ગક
ર મી બાથવીકનુછે તે ગકર મારબે નુ
કે તે ગકરના કાંમરા ૮ છે તે વગરે બ
ગરચીબાનુ તથા વખારો તથા તબેલો
તથા ગાડીની કોરઆકકે તથા બાકર
નાં બીજાં ગેકરો તથા તે ગરની શાય
નો બાગ તેમધે પાંણીના કુવા બે છે *
તથા ચુનાની બાંધેલી પાંણી બાગમો
પોકોચારવાની નીખ બાંધેલીછે તથા તે
મધે તરે તરેતો મેવાનાં ઝાડછે એ ગર
રેકેવાને લાએકછે *

એ ગરની પાશેના બાગ મધે વેચવા
ને શરુ કરશે એ બાબે ચોકશ બખર
મી મારગીન લાએરને તાં પુછેઆથી
માલુમ પરશે *

તા. ૭ મી ડીજેંમબર ૧૮૧૪

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, all applications for permission to send Presents to England on the Honorable Company's Extra Ships Tigris and Indus, must be made at this Office on or before the 16th Instant, on which day the Register will be closed.

R. TORIN, Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY *Warehouse Office,* 9TH DECEMBER 1814.

LOST OR STRAYED,

A PERSIAN GREYHOUND BITCH of a yellow colour. Any person discovering the animal will immediately make the same known to DADY SANTOOK who will reward him for the same.

Bombay, 10th December 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, on THURSDAY next, the 15th Instant, will be sold by Public Outcry at the Commissariat Stores, Sundry Articles of Provisions and Dead Stock, condemned by Committee of Survey — Lists whereof may be seen at this Office.

WILLIAM COWPER, Commissary Gen.

BOMBAY *Commissary General's Office,* 9TH DECEMBER 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 12th Inst.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture and Glass Ware, a few Remaining Lots of Books &c. &c. &c. remaining of the Effects of the Late Mr. BORTHWICK; Also, an Assortment of Europe Plate and a variety of other Articles, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement; at 12 o' clock will be Sold a Carriage with Harness, Several Saddle Horses, Also Several Europe Dogs, after which will be Sold Six Pipes of Wine to the Highest Bidder.

Bombay, 10th December 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE for private Sale, the Undermentioned Tents viz.

One Field Officers nearly new,
One Do. Do. in good repair,
One Captains Tent,
One Rouly and one Horse Tent.

The above are pitched for inspection on the Esplanade near the Cooperage.

Bombay, 10th December 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A VERY excellent Chronometer No. 3,977 of Brockbanks, in Silver Cases and with Gold Hands; is in every respect a desirable Watch for the Commander of a ship.

Bombay, 7th December 1814.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

BOMBAY TAVERN Warehouse.

A FEW Pipes of London Market Madeira Wine, in strong iron bound Pipes on reasonable terms, likewise old Columbo and Batavia Arrack, Do. Bengal and Jamaica Rum, Cogniac Brandy, and a few Casks of Beef and Pork, which may be had wholesale or retail.

Bombay, 10th December 1814.

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Sons

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have just purchased of Captain D. M'DOUGALL, the following which are expofed for Sale, viz.

Garden Seeds,—Books, — Children's Toys, &c. &c.

Bombay, 10th December 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, DECEMBER 2, 1814.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleafed to cancel the furlough to fea on Sick Certificate granted to Aſsiſtant Surgeon John Stephenſon of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry by the Government order of the 14th ultimo, in compliance with his request.

Bombay Caſtle 3d December, 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Lieutenant John Cocke of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry to be Linguiſt in the Hindooſtanee Language to the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st Inſtant

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 5th Regt. Native Infantry in conſequence of the death of Lieutenant G. Sandes of that Corps on the 19th ultimo.

5th Regiment N. I.

Enſign Chas. F. Hart to be Lieutenant vice Sandes Deceaſed,—Date of Rank 20th November, 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to cancel the furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted on the 20th october laſt to Lieutenant J. Snodgraſs aſsiſtant Military Auditor General, and to permit him to proceed to the Deckan and to be abſent for two Months for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Caſtle 5th December, 1814.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in conſequence of the ſeveral Caſualties which have occurred in England.

Infantry.

Senior Major Thos. C. Harris to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Munn deceaſed,—18th Jan. 1814.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Alex. Campbell to be Major, Capt. Lieutenant Richard A. Willis to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. Chas. Garraway to be Capt. Lieut. and Enſign Chriſtopher Newport to be Lieut. inſucceſsion to Harris promoted,—18th January, 1814.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant G. F. Hughes to be Capt. of a Company, Lieutenant Wm. Meall to be Capt. Lieutenant and Lieut. Wm. Cazalet to be Lieut. vice Roberts deceaſed,—14 November 1813.

Lieutenant Thomas D. Morris to be Lieut. vice Hazlewood deceaſed,—24 Feb. 1814.

Enſign R. A. P. Billamore to be Lieutenant vice Bunyan deceaſed,—27 September, 1814.

Marine Battalion.

Enſign Duncan W. Shaw to be Lieut. vice Parker reſigned,—12 Feb. 1814.

The following cadets whoſe order of Rank has been fixed by the Hon'ble Court are promoted to Enſigns and poſted to Corps as follows.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Cadet Edmund Sparrow to be Enſign,—15 November, 1814.

Cadet George J. C. Paul to be Enſign Do. do. do.

6th Regiment N. I.

Cadet Chas. Baſsett Raban to be Enſign,—Do. do. do.

7th Regiment N. I.

Cadet Barnard M'mohan to be Enſign,—Do. do. do.

Mr. A Crosly having completed his Sixteenth year on the 22d September laſt, is appointed as acting Enſign from the 15 ultimo, until the order of his rank ſhall be received from the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

APPOINTMENTS.

James Inverarity, and David Malcolm, Eſqrs. to be Aldermen of the Corporation of Bombay.

John Leckie Eſq. to be Mayor, and Olyett Woodhouse Eſq. to be Sherif. for the ensuing Year.

ERRATUM.

In our last paper in the first column of the 2d page, line 25th, for "Prince of Wales" *read* Princess of Wales."

Having been favored with the temporary loan of the Franckfort Journals brought by the Prince of Wales, we have made some Extracts from them for this day's Paper which convey a good deal of interesting intelligence, and we have also reprinted those which appeared in the last Gazette, to make our stock of news by the late arrival as complete as we can.

A curious report has reached this Presidency by means of private letters brought by the Prince of Wales. It appears, that in the beginning of July it was confidently believed at Vienna that the removal of Buonaparte from the Isle of Elba had been resolved upon, in consequence of some discoveries having been made of an attempt, at his instigation, to excite the Northern States of Italy to espouse his cause; it was added, that St. Helena had been fixed upon as the place to which he would be removed, and that it was probable he would be immediately conveyed to that Island. We conceive, that so singular a rumour must have had some probable foundation, though the degree of credibility to be attached to it, is considerably lessened, when we consider that no mention is made of any such proceeedsngs in the Franckfort Journals which extend to the 23d of July.

We have this day published the official accounts of the gallant attack of our Troops on the Fort of Kalunga, on which occasion Major General Gillespie was killed: It is impossible to read the Official papers without admiring the courage and steadiness of the Officers and Soldiers engaged; and it is a great consolation to perceive that the list of killed and wounded is much less sericus than had been at first apprehended.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers Mercury and Sylph from Cutch, and the Ship Althea, which Vessel left Calcutta we believe in August and was supposed to have been lost. We have not heard what was the cause of the length of the Althea's voyage.

The last accounts from America not only negative completely the reports relative to an armistice with the United States, but distinctly mention that the late events in Europe do not seen to have affected any change in the hostile sentiments of the Americans. The Charybdis sloop of war had arrived in England with news from Halifax of so late a date as the 6th of June. It appears that Admiral Cochrane had failed from the Bermuda's for the Chesapeake where he would concentrate his strength.

The Leander and the Hamadryad had arrived at Halifax with the transports, on board of which troops embarked both at Portsmouth and Cork, under their convoy. The Charybdis about midway in her passage fell in with the Ajax and Warspite convoying 53 transports filled with troops, and amounting in number to nearly 6,000 men; the whole of which had embarked at Bourdeaux and were destined for the Chesapeake.

On the 5th the Pitt club gave a great dinner to Marshals Blucher and Platow and to the Duke of Wellington. A considerable number of strangers were admitted; amongst the rest the Dukes of York and Cambridge. The health of each illustrious general was drank, and the club having voted them respectively a gold medal they shewed their sense of the compliment by placing it during dinner amid their military decorations.

The 7th of July was the day appointed for the nation to return thanks to God for the re-establishment of Peace. The Prince Regent quitted Carlton House for St. Pauls about eleven o'clock. A salute of 21 guns announced his departure. He was preceded by the members of both Houses, by the Cabinet and foreign ministers, and various detachments of troops. He was dressed as he usually is on going down to the house of Peers and as a particular mark of distinction he gave the Duke of Wellington a seat in his carriage, A compliment which every one applauded. His Grace wore his ducal robes, over the uniform of Field Marshal and the various orders with which he has been invested. During the ceremony at St. Pauls the Duke was seated on the right of the Prince. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon.

The Duke of Clarence was unable to attend the ceremony being confined to his house with a violent attack of the asthma.

The Dowager Duchess of Orleans made her entree into Marseilles on the 7th of July. She was welcomed with every municipal honor and the open carriage in which, she rode was drawn by sailors, clad in white, who, prisoners at Mahon, owed their liberty to her mediation. The city had erected to her a triumphal arch on which were represented the figures of Piety and Beneficence. She repaired immediately on her arrival to Church, in order to render up thanks to the Dispoſer of all good; and so overpowering were the testimonies of love and veneration which the people gave her that she was enable to restrain her tears. She left Marseilles again, on the 11th, for Aix.

The Duke of Orleans left Paris on the 3d of July for Toulon, from whence he will embark in the *Ville de Marseilles*, for Palermo. The Prince was expected back, in Auguſt, with his family. He had been previously in London, where he arrived on the 14th of June. It is supposed his visit there originated with the hope of making a successful appeal as well to our court as to the Allied sovereigns in favor of his father in law the King of Sicily.

It is stated in the Journals that according to the Courier, English paper, it was probable that Naples would be restored to the House of Bourbon and that Murat would be amply indemnified.

The Plenipotentiaries at the ensuing congress of Vienna will be the following, as we are led to believe. Prince Metternich and Count Stadion for Austria. The Counts Rasumowski and Nesselrode for Russia. Lords Castlereagh and Aberdeen for England. Prince Hardenberg and Baron Humbolt for Prussia. The Dukes of Campochiaro and Cariotty for Naples. For Sweden Baron de Bildr. For Bavaria the Prince of Wrede, for France the Prince of Benevento. For Spain the Duke of St. Charles, having the aid of M. Labrador.

The Spanish Monarch had named the Bishop of Orence so long persecuted by Buonaparte to the Archbishoprick of Seville; but he declined the nomination and begged of Ferdinand to suffer him to retain the Bishoprick of Orense, which he had filled for 38 years. The See of Seville is the second in the Kingdom and it's revenues amount to 8 or 900. thousand francs a year. The King affected with an instance of so much virtue had prefented the unambitious Prelate with the grand cordon of the order of Charles the 3d.

In the catholic church of Petersburgh the following inscription has been placed over the vault in which the remains of Moreau were deposited *Moreau, ne le* 11 *août* 1763, *mort à Baun le* 2. September 1813. An iron railing protects the ston His. Widow, was at Paris on the 18th July, and reported to be dangerously ill.

M. le Baron de Montalembert is named Secretary to the French legation, at the head of which is M. le Chevalier de la Châtre, who had a private audience of the Prince, as Ambassador from France on the 8th July.

M. Guiton Morveau, who voted for the death of Louis the XVI, has given in his resignation of the place he held in the mint.

The intelligence of Louis the 18th's entrance into Paris had such an effect on General *Dubois, Comte de France*, so well known for his revolutionary conduct at *Avignon*, and *Lyons*, that it induced a paralysis in all his limbs, and he is since dead.

From the works which are going on at Versailles it would appear as if the French King intended to make it his residence during a part of the year.

Jerome Buonaparte with his wife arrived in Syria, about the middle of June, under the name of the Count of Harz. He resides in the chateau of Eggenberg, situate in the vicinity of Gratz. His sister, the Princess Elise, ci devant Grand Dutchess of Tuscany arrived at that town on the 26th, with the view of taking up her residence there.

[*From the Bombay Gazette.*]

Extracts from the Franckfort Journals.

LONDON.—JUNE, 24TH.

The rupture of the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with the Prince of Orange is a matter of notoriety.

The Emperor and the Grand Dutchess Catharine have evinced much interest in the conclusion of this Marriage which appeared to be so satisfactory to the illustrious parties and the two Nations whom it would bind together by closer ties of sincere frindship. On the 7th they had a conversation of an hour and a half with the Princess Charlotte, and the Grand Dutchess, they say, has besides written to her a long letter on the Subject.

"*The Morning Chronicle* contains the following paragraph relative to this event.

"There has been a very interesting Correspondence between certain high & distinguished personages on the subject of the Marriage of which the Negociations have been broken off. This Correspondence, we believe, will be given to the Public who are extremely interested in all that concerns their future sovereign. The last letter is from the Princess Charlotte to the Earl of Liverpool. We shall take care to give an exact and complete detail of the discussion which will, it is reported, be brought on this evening.

The *Courier* makes the following reflexions on this article.

"The Paragraph of the *Morning Chronicle* which speaks of the Correspondence, which has taken place on the subject of the projected Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, is without doubt intended to prepare us for the immediate publication of this correspondence. But can there be a more delicate than such a publication? What end can the publicity answer. To what legislative measure can the correspondence give rise. Is it treating Rank and sex with the consideration due to them to expose to the world all the delicate circumstances of a negociation which has not succeeded. The Princess should not surrender herself to the same counsels which have been given to her Mother. They can have no other effect than to ruin the peace and happiness of her Life.

The party, have, in reality, no attachment either to her or her Mother, but they have a horror of her Father. The Prince would not choose these men for his counsellors; he would not be guided by their advice; he would not adopt their politics; and the consequences of his conduct have been the destruction of the greatest Tyranny that ever desolated the Earth. The public joy is the condemnation of those men.

We do not believe that the Correspondence, will be published; it would be a violation of every sentiment of delicacy. The party would have it believed that the marriage has failed in consequence of the situation of the Mother of the Princess. That is not the case, nor has it the least to do with the result. The Princess Charlotte, we are persuaded, knows too well her duty as a daughter, to do any thing, from which it can be inferred, that she censures the conduct of her father.

The Duke of Willington arrived at Dover from Boulogne, yesterday morning, in the Rosario Sloop. He was received on his landing by a great number of officers, and the people ran in crowds to meet him and made the air resound with their acclamations. The illustrious Marshal set out immediately for Town and arrived here, with Mr. Wellesley Pole in the evening. On his arrival he paid a visit to the Marquis Wellesley with whom he had a long conference.

The Duke departed this morning for Portsmouth.——The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia arrived there the day before yesterday in the afternoon. The Prince Regent preceded them a few minutes. His Royal Highness was received by the Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the fleet, and 80 Admirals and Captains, who were under arms when their Majesties arrived. In the evening the whole Town was illuminated. Yesterday their Majesties reviewed about 80 vessels of War of all rates. They went on board the Impregnable, where the Royal Standard of England was displayed and saluted by the whole fleet. The Sovereigns appeared much gratified by the magnificent coup d'œil presented by the anchorage at Spithead, covered with more than a thousand vessels, and the shores lined with an immense number of spectators collected from all parts of the Kingdom.

VIENNA.—JUNE 26TH.

The Emperor has, for a long time, been desirous of an opportunity of giving to the Prince Regent of England a particular proof of his Gratitude for the glorious manner in which that Kingdom has served the general cause by the firmness of the principles of its Government, and for the generous part which it has taken in the deliverance of Europe. His Majesty has sent to His Royal Highness the order of the Golden Fleece, requesting that he will be pleased to wear it as a testimony of his Friendship.

The Emperor, in quality of Grand Master and Sovereign of this illustrious order, has dispensed with the Prince Regent's taking the oath which Catholic Knights only can take. His Majesty has also nominated this Prince, Proprietor of a Regiment of Hussars, which is to bear the name of the *Prince Regent of England.*

LONDON,—JUNE 28TH.

Portsmouth June 24th.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Prince Regent, the King and the Princes of Prussia, attended by a numerous suit, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign Yacht, which immediately displayed the Royal standard. The Emperor Alexander embarked with the Duke of Clarence on board the I... His Majesty examined with the attention, the interior of this Ship and availed himself of many things relative to navigation. The fleet consisted of 15 ... Line and of as many Frigates, which ... a Line of 7 or 8 miles in extent ... Isle of Wight. The fleet after a ... lute to their Majesties and His ... ness, set sail with a fair wind ... and was followed to some dis... rous Vessels of all descriptions. ... the Prince Regent, the King and Prince ... Prussia, proceeded from the Royal Sove... to the Impregnable where the Emperor ... Russia was. The signal was then made for

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the fleet to remain—the most advanced ships were 12 miles from Portsmouth. Although the wind was not so favorable for returning—it was yet impossible to see any thing more majestic and imposing than the coup d' œil which was presented by this numerous fleet, navigating in all their grandeur—in a confined channel with the greatest precision—on returning to the Government House, the Prince Regent had a very agreeable surprise; His Royal Highness found there the Duke of Wellington awaiting his arrival. This illustrious General dined with their Majesties at the Prince Regents—and when he appeared in the Balcony the people saluted him with the most lively enthusiasm:

On the 27th their Majesties and the Prince Regent, departed from Portsmouth at 11 o'clock, to review the Troops which to the number of 7000 men, were assembled on Portsdown Hill. Their Majesties afterwards proceeded to Goodwood, where they breakfasted with the Duke of Richmond; from thence they went to Potworth to dine with Lord Egremont. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia set off, at midnight, for Brighton—the Prince Regent slept at Lord Egremonts.

After the Review at Spithead on the 23d, the King of Prussia perceived a sloop which pleased him and he asked it of the Prince Regent who immediately acceded to his request. The King of Prussia then turning to the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent, said gaily to them. "I hope that being at the head of two great maritime Nations, you will not envy me my fleet."

LONDON, 14th July.

A great number of Ladies have opened a Subscription to erect a Statue to Lord Wellington the most eligible part of the Green Park; this project is said to have originated with Lady Spencer.

The Company of Merchant Taylors gave a splendid dinner to Lord Wellington yesterday (13th July): the Dukes of York, Kent and Norfolk, the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor, were amongst the visitors on the occasion.

PARIS, 18th July.

The Town of Bourdeaux, strongly impressed with a sense of gratitude for the excellent conduct of the British Troops during the stay that they made there, and particularly for the eminent services of their worthy Commander in Chief, the Earl of Dalhousie have presented him with a Sword, as a proof of the sentiments of the Inhabitants. On the 11th instant, the whole of the Municipal body went to the Head Quarters of Lord Dalhonsie, and presented it to him with an address couched in the most flattering language.

It is said that the widow of General Moreau is dangerously ill.

BAMBERG, 20th July.

The Equipage of the Emperor of Russia passed to-day through this Town to go by Dresden to St. Petersburgh.

BRAGANSA. 9th July.

The solemn restoration of Vorarlberg to the House of Austria took place to day.

PARIS, 29th June.

The King of Prussia is about to return to Paris under the name of the Count de Ruppen. H. M. will inhabit the Hotel de Bretieul.

We expect the Prince de Metternich, who will occupy the Hotel Mareschalchi, which the Emperor of Austria has purchased for the persons composing his Embassy.

The Body Guard under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa, marched yesterday for Melun—where it will have its quarters.

The King has granted the order of St. Louis to a great number of Generals and Officers.

The following promotions have taken place.

The Marshall-de-Camp Grundler is named Commandant D'Armes of Paris, in the place of Lieut. General Ricard, appointed to Command the 10th Military division.

Lieut. General Decaen is appointed Governor of the 5th division, which includes Bur-

[illegible]inot, Duke of Reggio, is appointed Governor of the 2d division, which includes Champaine.

[illegible] Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, is appointed Governor of the 5th division, which includes Alsace.

[illegible] Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, is appointed Governor of the 13th division, which includes [illegible]

[illegible] estate of *the Mother of Prince* [illegible] is said to 14 Millions of Francs after payment of all debts the Estate [illegible] Malmaison is included in this Calculation [illegible] producing 130 thousand Francs per Annum.

The Princess Borghese has left the Island of Elba, to proceed to Naples.

LONDON, 12th July.

The Jamaica Fleet consisting of 170 Ships is arrived.

It is proposed to discontinue the Telegraphs, which extend from the Admiralty to Sheerness and Deal.

It is said, that Mr. Jerningham, Secretary to the Roman Catholics in England has been officially informed, that the King of France has ordered the restoration of the Colleges and other English and Irish Establishments which existed in France before the Revolution, as well as of the property which belonged to them.

In the Sitting of the House of Commons of the 5th of July, Mr. Blackburn presented a Petition on behalf of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester and its environs, stating, that the Nations of the Continent had equal facilities with the Inhabitants of our own Country in procuring materials for their work, which consisted of unwrought Cotton; that by the Act of the 49th of the King, a duty of 2d per lb. was imposed on the importation of this Species of Cotton in English Vessels, and of 3d per lb. in Ships of Foreign States; that on the Continent no such duty was levied on this article, that the price of materials and of living was much cheaper there than in England, and that consequently, it was impossible for the English Manufacturers to maintain a competition with rivals who had such advantages and concluded by praying the abolition of these duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that these duties were leviable till the 5th of July of the following year, and that he did not see why Parliament should abolish before that period, a duty which produced a considerable Revenue. It was well known also that the blockade of the American Ports prevented the Nations of the Continent from procuring the quantity of Cotton that they required; and that as far as respected the Cotton of the Brazils we had many advantages over other importers. With respect to the emigration of Manufacturers who were capitalists, this prediction had been repeated in every Parliament for the last 120 years.

MADRID, 4th July.

General Castanos has been appointed Captain General of the Army and Province of Catalonia.

The Duke of Infantado presides in the Supreme Council of Castille—whose influence is become very considerable.

An Order of the Minister of Justice directs that the restitution of all the Convents and of all their properties, shall be carried into effect without exception.

PARIS. 17th July.

The Court will be held during the month of October at Fontainbleau.

Marshall Augereau, appointed by the King Governor of the 19th Military division, arrived at Lyons the Head Quarters on the 11th Instant.

LONDON. 12th of July.

Mr. Gambier, who was Consul General at Brazil is going in the same situation to Holland, he will be succeeded by Mr. Chamberlaine.

The Courier thus expresses its indignation in respect to the late meeting at Westminster to propose Lord Cochrane as a Candidate.

One of our most respectable institutions (the Trial by Jury) is about to receive a most shamefull affront—we have abstained for a long time from making any remarks on the business of Lord Cochrane but while we see a certain party wasting its efforts to have him placed on the list of the Candidates for Westminster, we cannot contain our indignation; we regret to observe a man whose brilliant atchievements attest his abilities and courage; in so disgracefull a situation, but all the interest which he excites in us, vanishes in the chagrin created by this attempt to degrade in the Eyes of our Countrymen the venerable institution of a Jury.

PARIS, 16th July.

Whilst the Emperor of Russia remained in London, he went to see the widow of General Moreau, and His Majesty presented to her 100,000 Roubles and gave her the Order of Ste. Catherine and a pension of 40,000 Roubles. The Emperor besides gave a pension of 6000 Roubles to Moreau's Daughter, and appointed her Lady of Honour to the Empress.

PETERSBURG, 23th of June.

The following Imperial Manifesto was read on the 22d in the General Assembly of the Senate.

We Alexander 1st, by the Grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias &c.

That War, which was kindled by the Enemy of general tranquillity, by the irreconciliable Enemy of Russia, who even carried it into the bosom of our Country, has overwhelmed him by all its evils. He had exhausted the patience of the All Powerfull, the protector of Justice. God armed Russia, to restore through her, the liberty of Nations, and to raise those who had sunk under oppression. The year 1812, lamentable on account of the evils, which the heart even of the Empire suffered, to resist the destructive projects of an ambitious Enemy, raised Russia notwithstanding to the highest pinnacle of Glory, shewed her in all her greatness to the Eyes of the whole world and established the basis of the liberty of the people. It was to our great regret, and after having attempted every method of terminating an unjust war, that we had recourse to force. A sad necessity obliged us to draw the Sword, the dignity of that people whom Providence has deigned to confide to our care, would not permit us to restore it to the Scabbard, as long as the Enemy remained in our Country; of this we took a solemn Oath, at a moment when we could neither be dazzled by prosperity, or by the applause of glory; and without being seduced by ambition. Our prayers offered at the foot of the Altars of an Omnipotent Being proceeded from a pure heart, and were animated by a firm confidence in his Justice; supported by our Rights and by our conscience, we implored his assistance with security. We undertook a great work. We have accomplished it by Divine favour.

The general and unanimous desire of our dear and faithfull subjects, their Love of their Country fortified our hopes. The Russian Nobility, that firm support of the Throne, and on whom the greatness of the State has always reposed, the Ministers of Religion whose piety strenghtened us in the path of faith; the Merchants and the Tradesmen who have been so much distinguished by their services to their Country; all of one accord spared no sacrifice. The peacefull Cultivator, a stranger, till that moment, to the tumult of arms, took them up in defence of his faith, his Country and his Monarch. Life appeared of trifling value. Slavery is a feeling unknown to the Russian Heart; Russia shall never bend her neck to a foreign yoke, he who attempted to make her submit has been speedily punished for it. If Enemies have penetrated with arms in their hands into our Country, that Country shews also the tombs of their dead. It is thus that God protects him who confides in him, the Enemy has fled before us, a small number has escaped to announce his defeat. It is thus that God punishes the proud.

Nevertheless the Enemy made fresh Armaments: the people who fought against Russia found that their safety consisted in a reunion of their forces; To prevent future incursions of the Enemy it was necessary to carry the war beyond our Frontiers, and our victorious Armies appeared on the Vistula.

The year 1813 commenced. Nations began to listen to the voice of truth. Courage beaten down by misfortune began to revive. The souls of people united, and formed but one Army, those who oppsed any resistance were Subjugated by our Arms, and successive victories brought us rapidly to the borders of the Rhine.

Nothing could induce the Enemy to make Peace: but a year hardly elapsed when he saw us at the Gates of Paris. The French people, towards whom we had never felt any sentiments of hostility, arrested the progress of the storm which was ready to burst upon them. France opened its Eyes to the Abyss which environed it. tore off the bond of Illusion, and blushed to be the instrument of an ambitious tyrant. The voice of the Country was felt in the hearts of its people, a new order of things commenced, the legitimate Sovereign was called to the Throne. France desired Peace, a generous and durable one was accorded. This peace, the gage of the security of every particular nation, and of the general and permanent tranquility of all, protects independence, strengthens liberty, promises the welfare of Europe and prepares the recompence of the labors and dangers which have been so courageously overcome.

It is thus that the Omnipotent has terminated our evils, has glorified our Country in the Eyes of future generations, and has recompenced us according to the wishes of our heart.

In addressing to Heaven our fervent and submissive prayers to thank the author of all good, we direct that solemn thanksgivings may be equally offered in every part of our Empire. We are convinced that Russia on its knees before the Throne of the Eternal, will shed tears of joy.

Given at Paris, the 30th May 1814,
of our Reign the 14th.

HOUSE OF PEERS, June 28th.

The Duke of Wellington took the oaths and his seat in the House this day. A great number of Peers, the mother and wife of the noble Lord as well as many other persons of distinction were present on the occasion.—According to the resolution which had been passed, the Lord Chancellor communicated to Lord Wellington the thanks of the House for the eminent services rendered by his Lordship to his King and country. The noble Lord replied in the following terms to the thanks and to the speech, of some length, which described the glorious causes which produced them.

"Totally incapable as I feel of raising my voice in this assembly it is yet my duty to express to your Lordships my profound gratitude for the approbation which you have been pleased to bestow on my conduct; but this great honour, the favors conferred on me by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the approbation which has also been granted to me by the House of Commons are to me a source of emotions which add to the difficulty of expressing my Feelings. However my Lords, the confidence without reserve which the Government willingly reposed in me, the powerful means which they did not hesitate to place at my disposal and above all the assistance of the brave men who have shared the toils of my campaigns have been chiefly instrumental in the success for which you have applauded me. Supported, encouraged as I have been by the high favour of my Prince and the approbation of Parliament, I am disposed to think that the difficulties which I have had to surmount have been much below the power of those motives which excited me to action, and that they are not, in effect, so worthy of the eulogium which you deign to bestow on them. But I can at least render to myself this justice, that I shall always be found, in all situations and on all occasions, ready to serve his Majesty to the extent of my Power.

LONDON.—June 29.

The Duke of Wellington repaired yesterday to the House of Commons to return his thanks in person. Cries of Joy announced his arrival. On his entrance all the Members uncovered themselves, rose and cheered him with the liveliest enthusiasm. At the invitation of the Speaker, the Duke seated himself in an arm chair which had been placed for him near the Bar, covered himself and addressed the Speaker in the following words.

Mr. Speaker, I was anxious that the House should allow me to offer it my acknowledgements for the deputation by which it was pleased to congratulate me on my return to this Country; it was a proof of its kind disposition towards me, for, in all times, it has honored me with its approbation; and recently it has been displayed with a liberality beyond example, in the Bill which preceded the favor of the Prince Regent; favour such as no subject ever experienced in so distinguished a degree. In return, permit me to express to the House my admiration of the Conduct which it has pursued in a crisis of difficulty, of the firmness with which it has supported operations which alone could have produced results as happy as unexpected.

I cannot dissemble that it has been the confidence with which you have honored me, the confidence which has been given to me by His Majesty and his Ministers, and the vigorous support which I have received from the brave General Officers and Troops whom I have had the honor to command, which have enabled me to obtain the success that has procured for me a distinction for which I entreat you to accept my grateful ackeowledgments. What I have expressed is far below what I feel; but I can only assure you that I will always serve my Prince and my Country, in whatever way they shall be pleased to employ me".

This speech was followed by a torrent of plaudits, and when silence was restored the Speaker replied in the following terms.

"My Lord, since I had the honor to address you from this Chair, many years have past away replete with great events and all distinguished by your glorious atchievements.

Your exploits, on the banks of the Tagus and the Ebro, have excited the admiration of Europe, they have engraved your name in imperishable letters in our Annals, and we shall transmit it, with pride to our latest Posterity.

The House was anxious to give you a proof of its satisfaction, and you have returned it your acknowledgments, but the Nation well knows that it is she who owes them to you, she is delighted to render you the honorable testimony that in the brilliant assemblage of distinguished Warriors whose presence embellish this Capital, you occupy the first Rank, and that no one can dispute your preeminence. When the will of Heaven and our common fate shall extinguish this Generation, your Name will exist as an imperishable Monument, and will animate the People of England in all ages to defend their Country against all the Nations of the Earth.

It only remains for me to congratulate your Grace upon the brilliant Mission which you are about to fill; after having displayed superior Talents in War, you will maintain in Peace, with equal firmness, the Honour of Great Britain and the interests of our Country."

During the addreſs of the Speaker the plaudits were frequent, and at the concluſion they were repeated, from all parts of the Houſe.

The Duke of Wellington took leave of the Houſe after bowing to it ſeveral times, and on his retiring as at his entrance the Members remained uncovered and cheered him with great animation.

Lord Caſtlereagh propoſed, that to commemorate this happy Day, when the Houſe had the good fortune to poſſeſs the greateſt warrior, not only of the country, but of the world & to do homage at the ſame time to the eloquence with which this General had ſpoken on an occaſion which will ever be dear to Engliſhmen, the ſpeech of the Lord Wellington ſhould be printed. The motion was unanimouſly agreed to.

Field Marſhal Blucher ſome days ago, paid, a viſit to the Society which has opened a Subſcription for the relief of the Germans who were ſuffering from the conſequences of the War, and offered them his thanks in the name of thoſe unfortunate People, "If I had neither Wife, nor children ſaid this Hero, I would never quit this happy Country—I cannot find terms capable of expreſſing the ſentiments of my Gratitude for all the marks of affection, which I have received. If you will place your hand on my heart, you will feel with what vivacity it beats for you—I can ſay no more. I deſire only that you may enjoy in peace all the bleſſings you ſo richly deſerve.

LONDON, 4th JULY.

Captain Fitzgerald arrived yeſterday at the office of Viſcount Bathurſt with deſpatches from Sir George Prevoſt dated Quebec the 23d of May—They contain the details of advantages gained by our Troops. This officer was the bearer of the colours and Flags taken in the forts of Niagara, Oswego and Michelmichea.

The American frigate Eſſex was captured on the 28th March, by His Majeſty's ſhips Phœbe and Cherub, about two leagues from Valparaiſo, after an action which laſted an hour and fifty five minutes, and in which the Eſſex loſt 153 men and 4 officers.

The Thais and Calypſo have ſailed from Portſmouth on a ſecret miſſion.

A new coin is in circulation in the Iſland of Elba, bearing on one ſide the effigy of Buonaparte and on the other the following inſcription.

Napoleon Imperator atque Rex ubicumque felix, Iſſa Elba 1814.

JULY 9.—Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Commons, on the requeſt of the Princeſs of Wales, and on a motion from Lord Caſtlereagh, the revenue of this Princeſs was fixed at 35,000 in lieu of 50,000.

LONDON.—6th JULY.

The Gazette of Yeſterday announced the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Ambaſſador to France, and Lord Fitzroy Somerſet as Secretary of Legation.

The Emperor of Ruſſia previous to quitting London wiſhed that Doctor Jenner ſhould viſit him. His Majeſty preſented him to his family, and made him a magnificent Preſent, ſtyling him the Benefactor of Ruſſia. Vaccination has produced the moſt happy reſults in this Empire, where the ſmall pox often made great havoc.

The Houſe of Commons occupied itſelf yeſterday in the affair of Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnſtone, Lord Cochrane after taking his accuſtomed place delivered a long ſpeech in his juſtification; he afterwards left the Houſe.

The Houſe after a long diſcuſſion, voted the expulſion of the two members by a majority of 140 to 44. New writs were iſſued for aſſembling the Electors of Weſtminiſter and of the Borough of Grampound of which they were repreſentatives.

The Princeſs of Wales has written to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons the following letter.

The Princeſs of Wales requeſts the Speaker to inform the Houſe of Commons, that ſhe yeſterday received from Lord Caſtlereagh a copy of the deciſion of the Houſe which authorizes His Majeſty to guarantee, upon the conſolidated funds of Great Britain, the annual ſum of 50,000 £. Stg. for her houſe-hold expences.

The Princeſs of Wales requeſts the Speaker to expreſs to the Houſe her deep felt acknowledgment of a munificence ſo extraordinary.

The Princeſs of Wales, at the ſame time, deſires that the Speaker will inform the Houſe, of the lively regret ſhe feels at ſeeing the Burdens of the People encreaſed on her account, and that however urgent the neceſſity ſhe cannot conſent to add to them to the extent propoſed. She truſts therefore that the Houſe will limit her revenue ſo the ſum of 34,000 £. Stg. p. annum.

She will be able to content herſ-lf with this ſum, which ſhe accepts with gratitude, as an unequivocal mark of the eſteem and conſtant protection of the houſe of Commons—4th July 1814.

The Griffin Sloop of war now at Harwich is to take on board Sir George Wood and ſome other Officers who repair to the continent to ſuperintend the demolition of the fortifications of Antwerp.

LONDON,—9th JULY.

The Duke of Wellington will depart on his Embaſſy immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

Don Joſeph Palafox celebrated for the defence of Saragoſſa and who had been ſo long detained in the caſtle of Vincennes has been promoted to the rank of Captain General in the Armies in Spain which is equal to the rank of Field Marſhal.

LONDON,—JULY 14th.

The day before yeſterday, about 9 in the evening, there was a great noiſe in the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons. It was occaſioned by the unexpected arrival of the Princeſs of Wales, who came with ſeveral Ladies of her Suite to ſpeak to Mr. Whitbread. He was not in the Houſe and Her Royal Highneſs enquired for Mr. Ponſonby or Lord Grey. The Meſſengers of the Houſe having informed the Princeſs that neither of them were to be found, Her Royal Highneſs departed immediately amid the acclamations of the people, whoſe exclamations of joy were heard in the Houſe.

This proceeding of the Princeſs of Wales has very much occupied the attention of the public, ſince they conceive, with reaſon, that nothing but an extraordinary event could have induced her to adopt it.—The Times gives the follwing account of the motives of this meaſure.

"It is our duty to ſay, and which we do with much circumſpection and reſerve, that this viſit was occaſioned by a very remarkable event, which occurred at Warwick Houſe, the reſidence of the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales. This Princeſs, as it appeared, had quitted it two hours before, in great haſte, and in a ſtate very unſuitable to her rank and ſituation, and fled (we believe we are correct in using the expreſſion) to the Houſe of her Mother. We have been informed of circumſtances connected with this event, and we give an account of them from eye witneſſes. We will leave to others, at least in ſome degree, to make reflexions on this ſubject; it is too diſtreſſing to ſpeak lightly of it, and we fear that inconſiderate people may ſo treat it.

It appears that the Prince Regent and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury were with the Princeſs Charlotte at Warwick Houſe, and it is ſuppoſed that they went there with the intention of reproving her, or that they actually did reprehend her for her conduct, which was not entirely agreeable to the Princeſs. This perhaps is the moſt accurate account that can be given. The Nation will not imagine that the Princeſs has done or is capable of doing any thing which can diſhonour her either as a woman or a Princeſs. But in the unhappy differences which divide her auguſt parents—and in which it was difficult to remain neuter, ſhe has taken a part. In the middle of or immediately after the converſation which the Princeſs had attended to againſt her will, ſhe quitted the apartment, deſcended a private ſtaircaſe with the quickneſs of her age, and with indignation croſſed the kitchen with rapidity, and in a moment afterwards was ſeen in Warwick ſtreet; ſome perſons pretend that her Royal Highneſs was without Cloak or Bonnet; we believe and we even know that ſhe had time to take her Peliſſe and Hat. From Warwick ſtreet, the Princeſs reached the Hay Market and at the Corner oppoſite the Opera Houſe ſhe ſprung into a Hackney coach with the greateſt precipitation. From the Hay Market ſhe repaired directly to her Mother at Connaught Houſe, where her preſence was probably as little expected, as her abſence from her own Palace was embarraſsing to thoſe who had viſited her. The Princeſs of Wales was not at home at the moment of her daughter's arrival; but ſhe returned ſoon afterwards, and immediately repaired to the Houſe of Commons as we have already mentioned. A Council was held, at 10 o'clock of the ſame evening, at the Foreign office, which ſet for two hours and adjourned afterwards to Carlton houſe, where it continued till three in the morning. It reaſſembled yeſterday forenoon and deliberated for ſome time. The young Princeſs has, it is ſaid, quitted her Mother, and is at preſent, at Carlton Houſe.

Such are, we believe the actual circumſtances of this event. We leave it, as we have already ſaid, to others to conjecture the cauſe and the motives, which it is not difficult to divine. In conſequence of the unhappy diſunion which reigns between the Parents ſome will blame and others applaud the deciſive ſtep which the Daughter has taken. It is very much to be deplored that a daughter ſhould have to take a part between her Father and Mother. We can hardly believe that a Perſon of the Character of the Arch-biſhop of Canterbury has either uſed or ſanctioned language which compelled a young Princeſs to adopt ſo precipitate a meaſure. Her Royal Highneſs ſhould learn to ſubdue her character and her paſſions, or ſhe will no longer command the reſpect and attachment of the People of England, which ought to be dearer to her than Life.

ARRIVALS.—Enſign John Riddell, H. M. 47th Regt.
Enſign J. Addiſon, 18 Bat. 9th Regt.
Aſsiſtant Surgeon P. Hall,
DEPARTURES.—Enſign Jno. Saunders, 2d Bt. 8th Rt.
Aſsiſtant Surgeon V. Kemball.
Lieut. C. Newport, Surveyor General's Department.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.]—2d December H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales Lieutenant C. J. Maitland from Buſſorah.

Ditto 4th, Ship Ruparell Captain W. W. Volgar from Bengal.

SAILED.—1st Dec. H. C. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieutenant H. Hardy to Calicut.

Ditto the H. C. Cruizer Veſtal, Lieutenant J. Phillips, to Buſſorah.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.]—At his houſe at Mazagon, on Friday the 2d inſt. Lieutenant General Keneth M'Pherſon The Lieutenant Gen. commenced his military career as a cadet on this Eſtabliſhment in the year 1770, being then of an age at which many begin to contemplate an honorable retirement. A detail of his ſervices would be a hiſtory of moſt of the wars in which the army of this Preſidency has ſince that period been engaged. On ſeveral occaſions he has been diſtinguiſhed by the recorded approbation of his ſuperiors, & the few of his profeſſional contemporaries, who yet ſurvive, extol the military ardour and determined bravery, which invariably marked his character. With great natural modeſty he poſſeſſed an acute underſtanding, and an uncommon firmness of mind. Majeſtic in perſon, his countenance beſpoke the dignified ſoldier. Blunt and upright, he could boaſt, at the end of a long protracted life, never conſciouſly to have injured another.—Bleſſed with an unuſually ſtrong conſtitution, he was, but rarely viſited by any of thoſe diſeaſes to which humanity is liable, and his faculties remained perfect to the laſt. Honored and reſpected he roſe to the top of the army of India, and having attained at a very advanced age, (ſuppoſed to be nearly 80 years), he ſunk without pain, to "the ſleep of the brave."

His remains were interred on Saturday evening with military honors, and were attended to the grave, by a numerous & moſt reſpectable aſſemblage who ſeemed zealous to pay that laſt tribute of reſpect, to the venerable old ſoldier.

Yeſterday Morning, at Colabah, Lieutenant James Coburne of the 2d Bat. of H. M. 56th Regiment.

A few days ago at Surat, Major Henry Rudland Commanding the 2d Bat. of the 8th Regiment N. I.

NOVEMBER, 16.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 14.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 14, 1814.

A Diſpatch was this morning received by His Excellency the Vice President in Council, from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General communicating the intelligence of an unſucceſsful attempt having been made on the morning of the 31ſt ultimo, by the Diviſion of the Army, under the perſonal command of Major General Gilleſpie, to carry by aſsault the Fort of Kalunga or Nalapanee in the Deyra Doon, and the melancholy event of the death of Major General Gilleſpie, who fell at the wicket of the Fort.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council deeply laments the loſs, which the Service and the Country have ſuſtained by the fall of the diſtinguiſhed and gallant Officer, who perſonally conducted the Enterprize, and whoſe eminent Services and conſpicuous Military Talents muſt place him in the firſt rank of thoſe Officers, whoſe exploits have done honor to the Britiſh Name in India.

In teſtimony of the public ſorrow for the loſs of Major General Gilleſpie, and as a tribute of reſpect juſtly due to the memory of that valuable Officer, His Excellency the Vice Preſident in Council is pleaſed to direct, that Minute Guns to the number of Forty-five, correſponding with the years of the Deceaſed, be fired at Twelve o'Clock, To-morrow, from the Ramparts of Fort William, and that the Garriſon Flag be hoiſted half maſt high at ſun riſe, and continue in that poſition until ſun-ſet.

Publiſhed by Command of His Excellency the Vice Preſident in Council,

J. MONCKTON, Actg. Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

The expreſs which reached town on Sunday evening and conveyed the unpleaſant intelligence of the failure of the aſsault of Nalaparee and the lamented death of the gallant Gilleſpie, is, we have reaſon to believe, the only narrative of the affair yet received. The intelligence having been tranſmitted by expreſs had outrun the regular dawks, and yeſterday no details in private letters had arrived from Colonel Mawbey's diviſion.

By letters from the Upper Provinces we learn, that the whole of the force from Meerut particularly enumerated in our laſt, reached Saharunpoor on the 20th. That morning, Lieut. Colonel Carpenter with a Battalion of the 17th, a ſquadron of the 8th Dragoons—6 ſix-pounders of the Infantry—two of the Horſe Artillery, and two howitzers, marched towards the Timlee paſs. On the 20th, a ſquadron of the 7th, the flank Companies of the 53d, and ſome companies of the 1ſt Battalion 7th marched under the command of Colonel Mawbey towards Dehran. On the 22d, the Battalion Companies of the 53d and three Light Infantry Companies under Major Wilſon, followed by the Commander. On the 23d, a troop of the 8th Dragoons with Colonel Weſtema took the ſame direction, & that evening Major General Gilleſpie went by Dawk followed by Major Pennington and the Staff.

On the 24th, Major Martin with a troop of Horſe Artillery under Captain Brooke, ſeven troops of the 8th Dragoons and a ſquadron of the 7th Cavalry, moved from Suharunpoor and croſſed the Jumna at Boria Ghaut. This detachment marched up the weſtern bank to Dadoopoor, thence by Muſtafabad, and Suha to Umballa, which town it reached on the 28th.

Before moving from Saharunpoor the force was formed into a brigade, and a reſerve.

The Brigade commanded by Colonel Mawbey, conſiſted of His Majeſty's 53d, 1ſt Batt. of the 6th, 1ſt of the 17th with their guns. Captain Chipmell, Major of Brigade; Captain Cuppage, Quarter-Maſter.

The Reſerve includes the Horſe Artillery, Train, 8th Dragoons, 7th Cavalry, 1ſt Battalion of the 7th and Major Wilſon's Light Infantry, with the 5th and 6th Companies of Pioneers. Lieutenant Cooke is Brigade Major and Captain MacQuhae, Quarter Maſter.

Captain Walker, (of the 8th Dragoons,) was Brigade Major to the Army. Lieut. Cooke, (of the 3d N. I.) Quartermaſter, and Lieutenant Macmahon, 24th Dragoons, Paymaſter. Captain of Guides, Lieut. Young; Deputy Commiſsary General, Major Stepheuſon.

Some Companies with guns of the Horſe Artillery joined at Saharunpoor under Major Ludlow.

Extract of a letter from Ludhiana, October 24th.

"We arrived here yeſterday, and to morrow the detachment marches towards the hills. Some of the corps have not yet joined, but when they do, as we expect, at Rupoor, Colonel Ochterlony's force will be complete, as follows:—

Line, under Colonel Arnold.
- 2d Bat. 1ſt N. I.... Lieut. Col. Cooper.
- 1ſt Bat. 3d N. I.... ——— Thompſon.
- 2d Bat. 6th N. I.... Major Maxwell.
- 1ſt Bat. 19th N. I.. Colonel Arnold.

Inf. of the Line, under Colonel Arnold.
- 2d Bat. do. (6 com.) Lieut. Col. Adams.
- Artillery.....Major MacLeod.
- Pioneers, 2 com. } .... Captain Baines, and
- panies..... } .... Lieut. Armſtrong.

"We proceed firſt to Rupoor on the Sutledge, and from thence to Palati. Soon after quitting the latter place, it is ſuppoſed, operations will commence by an attack on the ſtrong fort of Nalagurh. After this place is reduced, the heavy guns, it is ſaid, will be left behind, and in fact every thing but what is of abſolute neceſſity. The country is reported to be extremely difficult of acceſs: for the carriage of the guns, ſledges are provided, and the ammunition is to be committed to coolies. We have ſcarce any hope of being able to get on even the motley aſſemblage of little tents provided for this mountain ſtrip. Our camp has a novel Lilliputian appearance, and to add to its ſingularity, camels have given place to bullocks and mules, tattoos and aſses."

Col. Ochterlony's force was to move towards Palas on the 25th. It was expected he would receive poſſeſsion of the Fort of Kotaha to be occupied as a Magazine of grain and ſtores, and then commence operations againſt the Forts held by the Goork, haleſe on the hills. Major Martin's detachment halted at Umballa, on the 29th.

While theſe movements were going on to the weſtward of the Jumna, the detachment under Colonel Mawbey had entered the hills, and on the 23d reconnoitred the fort of Nalapanee in the diſtrict of Dehrah Doon. Our correſpondent ſays, in this place were 600 men and three guns; the Infantry were employed on the 24th during twelve hours, and with much difficulty two howitzers and ſix pounders were got up a ſteep hill by the aſsiſtance of elephants. About 80 or 100 ſhots were fired from theſe guns, during which it was diſcovered by Colonel Mawbey, that the place was too ſtrong to be taken by aſsault by his force, and he returned to Derah. One man of the 53d was killed. On the 29th, the heavy guns and the reinforcements arrived and it was reſolved by General Gilleſpie to attempt the ſtorm of the Fort on the 31ſt, when little reſiſtance was expected. The unfortunate reſult is known, but the cauſe leading to it remains to be explained.

It is conjectured that the whole of the force in the Dooab, and to the weſtward of the Jumna, which forms the left wing in the line of operations, were to unite beyond the Hills and advance againſt Nalagurh

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page)

His Excellency the Governor General was to march from Lucknow on the 9th towards Bareilly, by the route of Khyrabad and Mahomdy. Bareilly appears a station well suited to communicate with the different armies, and nearly centrical between the two extremities of the line.

[*Asiatic Mirror.*

In our last, we noticed that several tygers had made their appearance at Diamond Harbour, and killed a number of cattle; the subjoined account of their subsequent appearance in that vicinity, and of the death of one of these ferocious animals, has been communicated by Mr. White, resident at that station.

'The following is an authentic account of the death of a Tyger that was killed at Diamond Harbour, On Saturday, by a party of Gentlemen, commencing from the time he first made his appearance on the North West side of the creek.

'On Wednesday at 8 P. M. the bullockkeepers syces and elephant keepers ran down from the place were my bullocks are kept, and informed me a tyger was amongst them—Myself, Mr. Lewis Betts, and from 40 to 50 people, with 3 fowling pieces (all the fire arms we had) and clubs, went to the bullock house—when we arrived, heard a noise like that of a tyger—ventured in amongst the bullocks, and to our great astonishment, found one large bullock warm and bleeding, that could not have been killed more than a few minutes—we hauled the bullock out and left him at the door of the shed and returned home—next morning the carcase was found a considerable distance in the paddy fields, the whole of his hind quarters having been devoured—I ordered him to be dragged to my house, and left him for the view of spectators.

'November 10th.—At night I erected a platfrom near the bullock house for the party to watch from, and made a cow fast near the place he had before gone through; the party returned at day-light without success.

'November 11th.—Most of the party had left me—about 7 A. M. my pig-keeper informed me my large Europe sow was killed in the sty, close to my house, which was the case—I ordered my lascars to prepare a rope to sweep the paddy field, and about 11 A. M. proceeded to drag the rope across the field; a party of Gentlemen attending with fire arms, and the nativee armed with clubs and spears; our endeavours proved fruitless—Mr. B. suggested the plan of poisoning the carcase of the pig, which was done, and left in the place near where she was killed—went to the platfrom again about 3 P. M. and remained all night, having made fast a kid and calf to decoy the tygers, but did not succeed.

'November 12th—In the morning, we proposed going to see if the poisoned pig had been touched by the tyger, and found it had been taken away—loaded our guns and followed the tyger's track, thro' the paddy—traced him to the ditch inside the embankment, near the river side, and about 660 feet N. W. of my house—my dogs were running on the upper part of the embankment, they came near abreast of us, and stood on their hind legs, looking over the bank—they then (having doubtless seen the tyger) shrunk off, when the tyger made his appearance, and crawled up the embankment, and looked towards us in the paddy, field—when he was 15 or 20 yards distant, two muskets and a double barrelled gun were fired at him—he growled and walked down the river side of the embankment. Mr. Betts followed him towards the salt petre godowns, between the water and the bank, and absolutely turned the animal, by running up the embankment, still following so close as to approach within five yards of the tyger. Mr. Betts fired one of the barrels of his gun at him and then the other—the tyger made a spring at Mr. B. (one of the most beautiful tho' awful sights I ever beheld,) when Mr. B. received him on his gun, and providentially the only injury he received, was a wound in his left arm, from the claw of the animal. Mr. Betts being thrown on his back, by the animal springing upon the piece, he held charged at him, still grasped the the gun fast, and had the presence of mind to thrust it a cross the mouth of the tyger, when the ferocious beast bit the double barrel, and thereby broke one of his teeth, which caused the animal to make a most hideous roar. A double barrelled gun and a musquet were fired, while he was crossing the ditch, and two musquets on his entering the paddy field, by some of which I am confident (from the short distance at which these were fired) he was wounded, as the sequel will fully shew. We now left him in the paddy field and retired to breakfast, leaving 50 or 60 men on the watch, and preparing for our next attack, which, we were determined on, and were joined by several other gentlemen—at 10 A. M. the gentlemen of the party assembled, and went out with the full resolution of putting an end to this marauder;—the first thing we did was, to sweep the paddy field as yesterday, but this did not rouse the tyger,—a party of lascars volunteered to go into the paddy field, which they did, and found the place where the tyger had been lying, covered with blood, and shortly afterwards the animal attacked them, and leaping very faintly, knocked down four lascars, one of whom he wounded in the arm, not very dangerously; my seranng beating him till he let go. I must confess the lascars behaved with more courage than I thought it possible they could have done,—the other three men knocked down (I believe from the tyger's faintness and loss of blood) were not hurt at all. Doctor Hodges, and the carpenter of the Alexander, on seeing the tyger attack the lascars, went into the paddy field and fired, and were so close that he sprung at them and lay down, they then advanced again and fired, and either Doctor Hodges or the carpenter, put a ball into his head after which he did not move.—The tyger's dimensions are as follows, from nose to tip of tail 8 feet 5 inches height 3 feet 10 inches, spread of fore paw 10 inches, wight 220 lb.

'Sixteen musket and fowling piece balls were found in the animals body. I forgot to mention the tyger having been seen by the party who last watched for him, prowling within 10 or 15 paces of the place where about 1 o'clock in the morning; he escaped on that occasion, by being alarmed at the noise made by preparing to fire, when he took shelter among some huts.

'A rumor prevails of two more of these marauders having made their appearance on the opposite side of the creek, from whence this one must have come, and corresponds with my former report of their having been traced, and the marks of their feet were easily discovered by the size of the prints on the sides of the creek they had passed.'

NOVEMBER 17, 1814.

Private advices received by a late opportunity from Java, countenance the belief that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of that island had recently received dispatches from Lord Bathurst; intimating it to be the intention of the English Ministry to deliver up Batavia and its dependencies to the Dutch. The dispatches are however said to state farther, that the affairs of the United Provinces are yet in too unsettled and impoverished a condition, to admit of the formation and transmission from Holland, of such an establishment as is requisite for the well governing of those Colonies; and that the transfer will therefore probably not have effect within the ensuing two years.

That secrecy, the observance of which was consonant to every rule of good policy, while there was yet hope of amicable redress, or risk of the enemy's obtaining useful information, being no longer necessary, we are at liberty to divulge the grand object of our warlike preparations on the North East frontier, to be the subjugation of Napal, and the humbling of its presumptuous Ruler. To those, who have paid attention to the course of events occurring on the Eastern part of the Company's territories, it is well known, that the last ten years have yielded a picture of insolent aggression on the part of the Napalese, and extreme forbearance on that of the English Government. They encroached upon the barrier lands, plundered the villages subject to, and enjoying the protection of the Company, destroyed the crops, and in numerous instances, murdered the innocent peasants. Government acting with its usual lenity, and unwilling to pour vengeance on a race, who from their insulated and distant situation might be supposed to err from ignorance, trusted to negociation, and attempted by mild measures, and cogent remonstrances, to put a check to injuries of such magnitude. The attempt was not successful; and the enemy during last spring exercised such barbarities as are unknown in a civilised country, and not to be borne by a civilised people. War has therefore been declared, and two grand divisions of the army have been formed; the one to enter Napal proper by the East, and the other to act in its North West Provinces.

The Kingdom of Napal, is at present governed By Bheem Sena young man, about 20 years old. He is a descendant of the Goorkha family, which has risen into notice, and usurped the Raj within the last half century, and tho' brave and resolute, has all the arrogance and overweening confidence in his untried strength so natural to an upstart and a barbarian.—The whole of his regularly armed force, is said to amount only to 12,000 men. Of these, 4000 are under stood to be under his personal command at Khatmandoo; 3000 under his uncle Amur Singh; and an equal number under an officer bearing the same name. The remainder are parcelled out in small detachments in various parts of the country.—These men, although hardy and courageous, can make but a feeble resistance when opposed to the welldisciplined strength of an English Army.

It is believed that the force assembled under Major General Marley, amounting to 6000 men, would leave that station about the 20th instant, and march through Moozuffurpore towards the frontier. After clearing the passes, it would move directly on the capital of Napal. Captain Matthew Stuart, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Paymaster General, and Lieutenant W. L. Watson, of the Honorable Company's 22d Native Regiment, Assistant Adjutant General to this division.

The unfortunate result of the attempt to storm the Fort of Nala panee or Neela puharee on the 31st ultimo, has been already intimated to the publick in our Extra Gazette of Monday. Every man must participate in the sorrow generally felt for the loss of so distinguished an officer as General Gillespie, and sincerely lament the premature extinction of that gallantry, and those military virtues, the splendid display of which, both in the eastern and western world, crowned him with glory, and added new lustre to the British arms.—But few particulars of this distressing event have been yet received in town. It is however known, that the attack was made by the army divided into four columns. The first column was repulsed after a dreadful struggle. The second was led by General Gillespie, who fell under the wicket; which may perhaps be understood to mean, not the great external gate, but the small inner door, removed from the former by a long and intricate passage.

We trust that before this paper goes to the press, we shall be enabled to particularise the circumstances of the assault, and relieve the anxiety at present universally felt.

Meanwhile, we shall continue our journal of the operations of the division, commencing with the 20th ultimo, and ending on the 30th the latest period to which our letters extend. On the 19th, Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter marched towards the Timely pass. This pass leads through the first range of hills into the Doon, or valley, lying between the first and second range. Although fully five coss in length, it was got over without the smallest opposition on the part of the enemy. Colonel Carpenter immediately marched up the valley, and obtained possession of several small forts without bloodshed: the garrisons retreating precipitately.

On the 22d, the force under Colonel Mawbey ascended the hills, and took up a position at Dehrah within three miles of the Fort Nelapuharee. This fort lies near the second range of mountains. It is about five hundred feet high, is garrisoned by a regular battalion, and has some pieces of artillery. All the approaches to it had been strongly blockaded. Colonel Mawbey summoned the Commandant to surrender. The letter was delivered at night, and torn by the Killadar, who sent his salam to Colonel Mawbey, told him it was not customary to receive letters at midnight, and assured him, he would soon pay him a visit in his camp. On the 23d, the Fort was reconnoitred, and on the 24th, Colonel Mawbey advanced to the assault. He succeeded in getting two howitzers and two six-pounders up a steep hill, but putting the guns on elephants, and dragging up the carriages. He had fired about 100 rounds, when he discovered, that the place appeared to be too strong to be taken by assault, and ordered the retreat to be sounded. During this operation, our only loss was one man wounded. The difficulties of the attempt may be conjectured from the fact of the troops having been employed from 3 A. M. until 5 in the evening.

On the 23d, Major E. P. Wilson's detachment encamped at Badshah Bagh, a desert place at the bottom of the Timley Pass.—On the 24th, Major General Gillespie reached that place; having left the Cavalry and Horse Artillery near the village of Fyzabad, on the banks of the Jumnah. On the 25th General Gillespie went up the Ghaut, and was followed by Major Wilson's detachment, which encamped at 8 o'clock that night on the top of the mountains. At day break of the 26th, it moved onward, and after a march of 17 miles through a long grass jungle joined the force under Colonel Mawbey. Major Pennington was immediately sent to reconnoitre with three or four Companies. Large parties were employed in making fascines and gabions. On the 29th, the heavy guns and reinforcements arrived, and on that day and the 30th, the troops were engaged in constructing batteries.

The valley is said to be by no means so productive as previous accounts gave reason to expect. The climate is cold, and on the skirts of the mountains, the wild green gage, the walnut tree, and the larch are observed to grow. It appears to be about twenty miles in breadth, and bounded by the second range of mountains, beyond which lies Sreenugur. It must not be supposed, that there is an uninterrupted champaign country between Sreenugur and the great basin forming the valley of Khatmandoo; for from a slight inspection of even the confessedly very defective topography of that district contained in our maps, it is plain that it is intersected by at least one tremendous ridge of mountains, and many deep ravines.

We in a previous number mentioned, that the detachment forming at Loodeehana, under Colonel Ochterlony, would join the North East division of the army. We have reason to believe, that the statement was correct, and that this able officer has, since the lamented death of General Gillespie, received orders to join its head-quarters with all practicable expedition, and assume the command of the whole force. Letters from Delhi of the 31st ultimo, state, that Colonel Ochterlony had not left Loodeehana, by the latest advices from that station. We observe, however, by an Ukhbar of the 27th instant, that he was reported to have moved nine coss, in advance of Puteealu,

Letters of the 29th ultimo, just received, announce that the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Arnold, the 2d Battalion of the 6th Native Infantry, under Major Maxwell, and the 2d Battalion of the 1st, under Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, forming part of Colonel Ochterlony's division encamped on the preceding day at Chumkone, a place lying within two days march of the Goorkha Country. The 2d Battalion of the 19th under Captain Innes, and the 2d Battalion of the 3d Native Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Thompson, were expected to join next day, when the whole force would move into the Hills.

The detachment of Recruits for the European Regiment, lately on duty at Berhampore, has received orders to proceed, under the command of Captain Auriol, to Dinapore.

Major General Sir W. G. Keir, will leave the Presidency this day, and proceed to the Upper Provinces by dawk.

We have received both English and Native letters from Lucknow, containing ample relations of the splendid entry of the Right Honorable the Governor General into that capital, and his magnificent reception by its princely master. On the 24th ultimo, early in the morning, Nuseerooddeen Hydur Khan, the Nuwab's son, went one coss in advance of Futtigunj, and was there politely received by the Earl of Moira. On the morning of the 24th, the Nabob proceeded a considerable way, for the purpose of meeting His Excellency. The meeting took place near the Kalapuhar. a salute was immediately fired from His Highness's guns.—His Lordship and the Nabob then ascended the same elephant, and proceeded through the city; scattering money amongst the crowd, during their progress. The shops of the bazar were beautifully ornamented with variegated colours, and in every corner sets of singing girls were dancing. About 8 o'clock, the cavalcade reached the Nabob's residence, called Furuh Bukhse.—On their alighting, a fresh salute was fired from the Company's and Nabob's guns. After breakfast, His Lordship and the Countess of Loudon proceeded to the mansion of Major Baillie, the British Resident.—On entering the house, they were again welcomed by a salute. The Nabob's Son and the Officers who had attended the Governor General, now took their leave. Next day the Nabob visited His Excelledcy at General Martin's house Constantia, and after breakfast was complimented with the presents usually offered on such occasions. He was saluted at his arrival and departure. On the 27th, His Excellency accompanied by the whole of his suite, returned the Nabob's visit; and after partaking of a repast, witnessed a splendid display of fireworks.—On the 28th, His Excellency the Governor General and His Highness the Nabob, with their respective suites, went out of the city for the purpose of being present at an Elephant fight at Buree Burawan. Several elephants engaged, and one was wounded, The party afterwards breakfasted in the palace, and returned to the city in the evening. The Countess of Loudon likewise was witness to this amusement.——Thus far our native accounts go. We learn by other channels; that on the 4th, a grand dinner, in celebration of the PEACE, was given by His Highness to the Governor General, Lady Loudon, and the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Station. A tyger fight was exhibited before the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th instant. An extraordinary circumstance occurred on this occasion. By some mismanagement, the palisades of the arena were imperfect, and several of the tygers bursting through them, got amongst the crowd. They fortunately did no other damage than scratching a few individuals.

On the 7th, orders were given to make preparations for his Lordship's departure which was fixed for the 9th instant. The party will proceed to Bareilly by Seetapore. His Lordship will thence move to Moradabad, and subsequently to Hurdwar. From that place, it is believed, he will proceed in the most expeditions manner to Loodeehana, and after visiting that Cantonment, rejoin Lady Loudon at Kurnal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

FORT WILLIAM,
Nov. 18, 1814.

A Dispatch has been this morning received from the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, of which the following Copy is published for general information.

To

JOHN MONCKTON, Esq.
Acting Secretary to the Government.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I am directed to request, that you will lay before His Excellency the Vice President in Council, the enclosed Copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, of yesterday's date, with Copies of the documents to which it refers.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Govt.

Camp near Lucknow,
NOVEMBER 11 1814.

(COPIES).

To

JOHN ADAM, Esq.
Secretary to Government,
Secret Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, Copy of a Dispatch received this afternoon from Colonel Mawbey, at present commanding the British Troops in the Dhoon, reporting the particulars of the gallant, but unsuccessful attack on the Fort of Kalunga, on the 31st ultimo. Great as is the loss sustained on this occasion, and deeply as it is to be deplored, it is some satisfaction to the mind of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to observe that it falls considerably short of the number, there was at first reason to apprehend, had fallen and suffered.

2. The undaunted valor displayed by the Officers and Troops, who were engaged under the serious disadvantage of one column only, and the reserve having (from the accidental cause mentioned by Colonel Mawbey,) reached the destined points of assault, out of four columns & the reserve, ordered by their lamented leader in the original plan of attack, has excited the highest admiration of the Commander in Chief, and the firmest conviction in His Excellency's mind, that the object would have been effected, if the most determined valor could possibly have achieved it under the circumstances of the contest.

3. Orders have been given for the close investment of the place, and means are about to be employed for its reduction; which will, the Commander in Chief trusts, prove speedily effectual.

4. The Commander in Chief cannot conclude without reiterating the sentiments of deep concern, which he has already expressed at the severe public loss sustained by the untimely, and ever to be lamented fall of Major General Gillespie, who evinced in the mournful close of his career, that ardour of heroism and devoted zeal, which had so strikingly distinguished its whole course.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
&c. &c. &c.
(Singed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Lucknow, Nov. 9, 1814.

P. S. Colonel Ochterlony, with the Loodheanah Detachment, joined the other Corps of his Division at Kooper on the 30th instant; and was at Plapea on the 31st, preparatory to moving against Nallaghur, the key to the principal passes leading to Ummeer Sing Thappah's position at Itkihi near the Sutledge.

Camp before Kalunga, Nov. 1, 1814.

SIR,

In continuation of the brief and hurried account of the melancholy transactions of yesterday, which I had the honor to forward to you; I now beg leave to transmit for the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief's information, the following more detailed and connected report of the unfortunate and unsuccessful attack on the Fort of Kalunga in the Dhoon.

In pursuance of the arrangements and instructions of our late noble and gallant leader, Major General Gillespie, the army was formed into four columns of attack, with a column of reserve on the 29th October, agreeable to the enclosed statement.

The columns under Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow marched from the encampment at half past 8 o'clock P. M. on the 30th October; and took possession of the Table Land (fortunately without resistance from the enemy) and established themselves there, so as to cover the working party which was to be employed during the night, in constructing Batteries. This Service was performed under the immediate direction of Major Pennington, commanding the Artillery; and Ensign Blane, of the Engineers, assisted by Lieutenants Elliott and Ellis, of the Pioneers; and by day light on the 31st, the following pieces of Ordnance were ready to open on the Fort at the distance of about 600 yards.

Two 5½ Inch Howitzers, } Horse Artillery:
Two 12 Light Pounder, }
Four 6 Pounders Battalion Guns;
Two 5½ Inch Mortars:

Shortly after day light, the Batteries opened on the Fort, and kept up a warm and well directed fire.

The columns of attack under Major Kelly, and Captains Fast and Campbell had previously moved, so as to be in readiness to make their attack at the same moment with the one from the Table Land.

At two o'clock A. M. Major Kelly [illegible]

The signal for the columns moving to the assault, was to be fired from the batteries two hours previous to the moment of attack, which was to be repeated from the Camp below.

The signal was fired at about 8 o'clock, and the columns under Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow shortly after moved to the assault, and carried in a most gallant manner, the stockade thrown across the road, leading to the Fort, and pushed on close under the walls of the Fort which were stockaded all round, and a small opening (the only one seen) had stockades within stockades; from this they were obliged to fall back from the insurmountable difficulties that presented themselves; after a dreadful loss in officers and men, under shelter of the village between the first stockade and the Fort which they had previously possession of. Soon after the columns from the Table Land moved, three additional Companies of the 53d, were ordered up from Camp, and by the time, they arrived on the Table Land, the columns in advance, had been obliged to fall back to the village before alluded to. With this small force and two 6-pounders, the brave and gallant General moved on to the attack through the village which had been set on fire, and after making two unsuccessful assaults, on the Fort; in the third, while nobly cheering on his men within thirty yards of the gateway, he received a mortal wound, and fell most sincerely lamented and regretted by the whole army.—It is impossible for me to state particulars of the assaults which occurred; having been directed by our lamented Chief, to remain with 2 Companies, of the 53d, (which had been sent for to reinforce the Table Land), and 2 Companies of N. I. to cover him, and protect the Guns on the Batteries; but I must beg leave to refer His Lordship to Captain Byers, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Gillespie, for more minute details than it is in my power to state. Captain Byers left Camp this morning on his way to Head quarters, and I trust that the information he will be able to give His Lordship, will be most satisfactory.

The signal for the columns to move to the attack was not heard either by Major Kelly, Captain Fast, or Captain Campbell.

It is impossible I can conclude this report without expressing the highest satisfaction at the determined bravery of the Troops employed yesterday. To particularize any, would be doing an injustice to the whole; and I trust that this general expression of approbation, will be equally satisfactory to all concerned, as it is intended by me, to convey in the fullest manner possible, the high sense I entertain of the zeal and courage of every Officer and Soldier of this Army who were engaged yesterday.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a Return of the Killed and wounded; and have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) SEBRIGHT MAWBEY,
Colonel.

To

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FAGAN,
Adjutant General,
Bengal Army.

P. S. I am apprehensive many circumstances which have occurred, have been left out in my report, from the many interruptions I have experienced, and the multiplicity of business I at present experience from the Command of this Force, as well as that of the 2d division of the Field Army devolving on me, but which I shall correct the moment I discover any; and I must crave His Lordship's indulgence in this particular.

Since writing the above, I perceive I forgot to mention having ordered a battering train from Delhi, to move with all possible expedition towards Seharunpore. It will have to pass the Timly pass, as that of Kerrie is not practicable for heavy Guns.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

RETURN of the Strength of the different Columns of Attack on the Fort of Kalunga, October 31, 1814.

COLUMNS.

1st Column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter,	17th,	542
2d Ditto ditto by Captain Fast,	17th,	326
3d Ditto ditto by Major Kelly,	7th,	475
4th Ditto ditto by Captain Campbell,	6th,	253
Reserve ditto by Major Ludlow,	6th,	903
		2,499

N. B. In the first Column; two Companies of the 53d, of 135 Rank and File, are included:

In the Reserve, 100 Rank and File, 8th or K. R. I. Light Dragoons dismounted, are included.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY, *Colonel.*
(TRUE COPY,)
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Army at the Assault of the Fort of Kalunga under the Command of Major General Gillespie, October 31, 1814.

KILLED.—2 Lieutenants.
3 Ensigns.
2 Sergeants.
1 Drummer.
[illegible] Rank and File.

WOUNDED, 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
1 Major.
1 Captain.
[illegible]

[illegible] Commoned Officers.

MISSING.—6 Rank and File.

OFFICERS' NAMES KILLED.

Major General Gillespie.
Lieutenant and Adjutant O'Hara, 6th Regiment of Native Infantryr
Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Light Battalion.
Ensign Fothergill, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign Ellis, Pioneers.

OFFICERS' NAMES WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Colonel Westenra, 8th Light Dragoons.
Captain Brutton, ditto, severely.
Lieutenant Heyman, ditto, slightly.
Lieutenant Taylor, ditto, severely.
Cornet Macdonald, ditto, severely.
Lieutenant Young, 53d Regiment. severely.
Lieutenant Anstice, ditto, severely.
Ensign Davidson, 1st Battalion 7th slightly.
Lieutenant Broughton, detachment 19th, dangerously.
Major Wilson, severely.
Lieut. Thackeray, } Lt. Bat. severely.
Lieut. Monteath, }
Lieutenant Elliott, Pioneeers severely.
Ensign (Lieut.) Blane Engineers.
Captain Byers, Ade-de-Camp.
(Signed) G. W. WALKER,
Captain, M. B. F. Forces,
(TRUE COPY)
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

(TRUE COPIES,)
J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.

Published by Command of His Excellency The Vice President in Council.
J. MONCKTON,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

Madras Intelligence.

24TH NOVEMBER, 1814.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. O. Shakespear, Acting Judge and Magistrate in the Ziliah of Madura.

Mr. Charles Fullerton, Acting Assistant Judge in the Ziliah of Madura.

The number 6523 was yesterday drawn a Prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas in the Third Class of the Madras Lottery: we understand the Ticket was exchanged by a Durbash, but whether for himself or for an European Gentleman, was not known.

The following curious Table forms part of an article, on the internal state of Great Britain, taken from an English paper, and said to have been made out by a Mr. Hector Campbell, a gentleman well informed on the subject: the results it presents are far from cheering; and could we not flatter ourselves with the hope, that the new order of things in Europe, would be productive of effects highly beneficial in England, these results would indeed be calculated to produce very melancholy reflections to every lover of his country.

Years.	Price of Bread.	Value of the pound in quarterns loaves.	Ave rage money wages of husbandry labour.	Bread wages in quarters loaves.	Poor Rates.	Number of Paupers.
1687	3d.	30	6s.	24	£ 665,362	563,064
1776	6½	37	8	15	1,523,163	995,177
1785	6	40	8	16	1,043 649	813 851
1792	7	34	9	15	2 645,520	955,326
1803	10	24	10	12	4,113,160	1,039 716
1811	12	20	12	12	5 922 954	1,237 659
1812	20	12	15	9	15 452,650	2,079 632

From this statement it appears that about 130 years ago, a labouring man could purchase 24 Loaves with his week's wages, while in 1812, he could purchase 9 only.

That in 1687, the number of Paupers was only about 564,000, and the poor rates not l. 700,000 per annum, but at the latter period, the number had increased to upwards of Millions, with a yearly poor's rate of sixteen [illegible] Millions sterling to support them. As a remedy for this evil, the writer of the Article in queftion, proves a great, wise and beneficent legislator; would propose, that all the waste land should be brought into cultivation—of this description he seems to consider private property not applied to the purpose of raising food for the subsistence of mankind. That all persons exempted from the Poor Rates equal to the labour with those working in Manufactories which produce an uncertain maintenance, should be employed in cultivating the Land for their subsistence: A project tho' not new, very good in Theory perhaps, but not easy to carry into effect under the existing order of things.

The Poor Rates are undoubtedly a very heavy burthen on the English, such as few Nations could support; and we apprehend some remedy must sooner or latter be applied: It appears to be a system calculated to swallow up the resources of a Nation, without producing any benefit to the State and very little to the majority of those for whom it was devised.

26TH NOVEMBER.

The Monsoon Rains appear to have completely set in, and little apprehension of a complete supply of Water, for the purpose of Agriculture, can now be entertained.

His Majesty's Frigate Doris, Captain O'Brien, arrived in the Roads on Wednesday last, from China, but on account of the threatening appearance of the weather, after exchanging a few Signals with the Admiralty Office, she sailed to the Southward.

We are much concerned to observe from the Ceylon Government Proclamation, that the Candians have perpetrated several inhuman Murders, on Natives living under the protection of the British flag.

A day of Public Thanks-giving has been appointed by His Excellency Lieut. General Brownrigg, to be observed on all parts of the Island of Ceylon, for the glorious and important Intelligence of the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

His Majesty's Frigate Revolutionaire [illegible] Sea on Wednesday night, on account of appearance of the Weather.

On Monday morning, His Majesty's 56th Regiment, was reviewed on the Island, by Major General Hare, commanding the Centre Division of the Army.

The following simple and easy method of getting rid of unamiable partners, is in vogue at the Cape of Good Hope—from a late Paper, printed at that Colony, it is copied.

PUBLICATION.

The Members of the Court of Justice for the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and its Dependencies, do hereby make known.

Whereas Samuel Willem Fisscher and Maria Sufanna Jonas married people, have petitioned us and shewn, that the Petitioners have been lawfully married for upwards of five years, but have unfortunately found, that those happy views which usually attend the Solemnization of such a Contract, have been completely frustrated, and to their extreme sorrow have experienced, that their tempers so much disagree, that to continue their cohabitation together, would be insufferable, and might even be productive of fearful consequences: —Therefore requesting, that it might please us, to separate them from table, bed, cohabitation, and community of property.

It is therefore, that we having considered the fatal consequences that might attend the continuing of the Petitioners together, and every other object hereunto relating, doing Justice in the Name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, separate the said married people, Samuel Willem Fisscher, and Maria Susanna Jonas, as they are separated by these presents, from table, bed, cohabition, and community of goods, with the consequences thereunto resulting. And that the Petitioners joint Estate more solito be taken possession of, and settled *ad deus Jus habentium.*

And as by this separation each of the Petitioners becomes personally responsible for debts by him or her contracted, so is it, that public notice is hereof given, in order to caution every one, not to give any credit to the formerly joint Estate, or to deal and traffic either with the said man or woman, now no longer living together in community of goods, on the credit of the formerly joint Estate, as such claims will not be recoverable in the Courts of Law.

And in order that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

Thus done, and granted in the Court of Justice, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 14th day of April, 1814, and published and affixed the 21st following.

C. MATTHIESSEN, L. P.
By order of the Members aforesaid.
G. BEELAERRS VAN BLOKLAND, Sec.

LITERATURE!—A short time since, a respectable tradesman of Chester, entertained his friends with his usual hospitality.—After supper, a gentleman introduced the subject of the sudden and much-lamented death of the heir apparent of an ancient family in an adjacent county; after passing some very high encomiums upon his amiable widow, he observed she had been a virtuous and prolific companion; in bringing him so beautiful and numerous a family:—"Pooh!" said a learned Alderman present, remarkable for his spirited observations, "we have many superior in Chester; why, there's Mr. Thing-a-nie's wife; and Mr. What-do-you-call-um's wife, and my own wife; are all as good, profligate women, as any in England!

A LADY asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, but left off business, what were the requisites for going to law; to which he replied: "Why, niece, it depends upon a number of circumstances: In the first place, you must have a good cause; secondly, a good attorney; thirdly, a good counsel; fourthly, good evidence; fifthly, a good jury; sixthly, a good judge; and lastly, good luck."

On the 4th March two of the most extraordinary shots ever recorded were made in the Park at Stainborough Castle, the seat of Henry Vernon, Esq. near Barnsley, by Isaac Naylor, the gamekeeper, at a distance of eighty yards. Disputing about a gun twenty three inches long, a person held his hat upon his head, [illegible] against his forehead, with the open [illegible] and from him. The keeper immediately shot [illegible] ball went through the middle of the crown. The person who held the hat, not suspecting the keeper shooting, was extremely affrighted for some minutes but said he would stand in the same position again if the keeper durst shoot. The keeper immediately shot within one inch of the first shot.